CHICAGO'S DIPLOMATS.

Representatives of Foreign Lands in the Garden City.

The Dean of the Corps—Diplomatic Consuls of England, Germany and France—How the Service Is Conducted—A Fat Fee.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.]

Aside from the large sea-port cities, Chicago is the only point in the United States in which the nations of the world maintain a regular Consular service. This is the highest compliment which foreign governments can pay to the greatness and importance of the Western metropolis; and that the compliment is not unworthily bestowed is proved by the fact that several of the leading nations have found it necessary to appoint Vice-Consuls in addition to the regular Consuls, as the work of their respective offices has grown beyond the control of one man.

Consuls are, in the first instance, commercial agents who attend to matters of import and export and certify to the value of goods shipped from foreign points to places in their native lands. They also represent the interests of their countrymen in courts of law, and, if necessary, perform diplomatic duties. Diplomatic Consuls are individuals of considerable importance in the social affairs of the cities where they are located. In case such a city is a sea-port, the Consul is expected to do the honors whenever a fleet or man-of-war belonging to his country anchors in the harbor. His rank is equal to that of a Captain in the navy, and a Consul-General ranks with a Commodore.

In Chicago the social duties of a Consul are not onerous, but his share of active business is larger than that of many Consuls-General. The dean of Chicago's diplomatic corps, that is, the oldest member in length of service, is Mr. Henry Claussenius, who represents the Austro-Hungarian empire. The Consul is a jovial man, sixty-three years of age, who has held many Consular appointments in his day. He was appointed Prussia's Consul in Chicago in 1861. In 1868 he was made Consul for the North German Confederation, and in 1871 Consul for the German Empire. While attending to his Consular duties, Mr. Claussenius built up a lucrative banking and exchange business, and when, in 1877, Bismarck made Chicago a diplomatic office, Mr. Claussenius resigned, as the holding of his position would have compelled him to give up his business. In the same year he was appointed Consul for Austria-Hungary, a post which he still holds.

HENRY CLAUSSENIUS.

The most important Consular office is that of Great Britain, which at the present time is held by Colonel James Hayes Sadler, a gentleman who has held office under the British Government for the greater part of his life. The Colonel is a dignified gentleman, about sixty-one years of age, and a graduate of Oxford. The early part of his life he spent in her Majesty's army. In 1868 he was appointed British Vice-Consul at Boulogne. Subsequently he served in the same capacity at Caen and Rochelle. After eighteen years of service he was promoted to the Consulate at Panama, and a year later he was transferred to Chicago. English Consuls, aside from attending to their commercial duties, have the right to marry subjects of the Queen residing in foreign lands, and are compelled to register births and deaths of Englishmen, duties which make the Chicago office any thing but a sinecure.

COLONEL SADLER.

Germany's first diplomatic Consul was Dr. Hinkel, who served from 1877 to 1885, when he was succeeded by the Baron von Nordenflycht. The Baron is a comparatively young man, who has a bright future before him. At the age of nineteen, when a mere college youth, he enlisted for actual service in the Franco-Prussian war, and for bravery at the battle of Le Bourget, October 30, 1870, was decorated with the Iron Cross and given a commission. At the close of the war he resumed his studies and afterward served his government in various civil offices. In 1881 he entered the service of the Turkish Government, filling the position of Chief Adviser to the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture. In 1884 he married Miss Adele Muhlig, daughter of the Sultan's chief physician.

BARON VON NORDENFLYCHT.

After three years' service with the Porte he accepted the Chicago Consulate, offered to him by Prince Bismarck. The duties of the German Consulate are exceedingly heavy, owing to the large German population of the Northwest. Besides attending to his regular duties the Consul is required to transmit to his government reports of the doings of German Anarchists and Socialists residing in Chicago and other Western cities.

Three-fourths of the business between the United States and France is transacted at Chicago, hence the Consulate at this point is considered one of the most important by the Foreign Office at Paris. Mr. S. H. Verleye was the first diplomatic Consul sent here by the French Republic. Although a very clever gentleman, he never succeeded in making himself popular with his countrymen, at whose request he was transferred to a new field of usefulness. His successor and the present incumbent of the office is M. Francois Ed. Bruwaert, an enterprising diplomat of the modern school, who is ably assisted by M. Andre Mondehare, Vice-Consul of the republic.

The representative of the King of Denmark in Chicago is Mr. Emil Dreier, who has held his position since 1866. Mr. Dreier has been a resident of Chicago since 1854, and has held many honorary offices. In his capacity as Consul he has always made war on the Mormon church, and has been instrumental in rescuing many deluded Danish women and girls from the toils of Mormon emissaries. Mr. Arthur A. Dreier, a son of the Consul, has during the past two or three years done most of the routine work of the office, and in consideration of his services has been appointed Vice-Consul by the Danish Government.

M. EMIL DREIER.

Italy is represented by Signor Paul Bajnotti, an official who reflects credit on his government and his fellow-countrymen in America. His rank is that of Vice-Consul or Consular Agent, and all the business of his office is done through the Italian Consul-General at New York. His predecessor in the Chicago office was Augustino Scuitti, an old gentleman of the Garibaldi school, who lived altogether in the past, and never won the confidence of his countrymen doing business in Chicago.

The Consul for Sweden and Norway is Mr. Peter Svanoe, who has held the office for seventeen years. The Netherlands is represented by Mr. George Birckhoff, Jr., a prominent Chicago business man, and Mr. Louis Boerlein looks out for the interests of Switzerland.

Belgium and the Sublime Porte are represented by Mr. Charles Henrotin, a well-known banker. He is an enterprising man who has done more to build up trade between the countries he represents and the United States than all the other Consuls put together. His appointment as Belgian Consul was made in 1877. Mr. Henrotin is now about forty-five years old, and has for some years been recognized as one of the most far-sighted Western financiers. In his operations as banker and broker he commands large amounts of foreign capital and enjoys the confidence of European investors.

CHARLES HENROTIN.

The South and Central American States doing business direct with Chicago maintain Consular offices in Chicago, Mexico being represented by Senor Felipe Berriorabat, Venezuela by Mr. David B. Whiting and Argentine by Mr. P. S. Hudson. The two last-named are Chicago business men who attend to the duties of their offices, like all Consular agents, for the fees.

Diplomatic Consuls receive a stated salary and are compelled to remit all fees to the home government. They also transact all business direct with the Foreign Offices of the countries they represent. Consular Agents and Vice-Consuls, on the other hand, send their reports to the Consuls-General or Ministers, and, in lieu of salary, retain the fees of their offices, which frequently amount to more than the salaries of diplomatic Consuls. Mr. Henrotin, the Belgian Consul, for example, according to a report in the Chicago Tribune, recently made $15,000 in fees in one transaction involving the settlement of a large estate, in all business of this kind Consular Agents being allowed two per cent. of the gross value of the property.

G. W. WEIPPIERT.

Good Work Appreciated.

"I never asked a newspaper to increase my salary," says a well-known successful Washington correspondent. "I have done pretty well by trusting to the appreciation of my work by the managing editors of the papers which I have represented here. If I were managing editor of a daily paper and my correspondent were continually crying for higher salary, I should get some other correspondent. A good newspaper man in Washington City makes more money with less hard work than anywhere else in the country."

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A NEW GRAPE TRELLIS.

You That Have Had Trouble with Grape Frames Will Get an Idea Here.

A difficulty in the use of wire trellis for grapevines, says the Country Gentleman, is the tendency of the posts to sag by the action of heat and cold on the wire. Various remedies are resorted to to obviate this difficulty—large posts are procured, and they are set deep in the ground; broad, flat stones are placed against the posts; timber braces to hold them extend from the top in an oblique position to the ground, and other means are used. A new mode by which the wires do all the bracing is represented in Fig. 1. One of the wires extends from

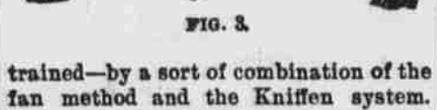

FIG. 1.

the top of one post to the base of the next one; and another wire, crossing it, reaches from the top of the second post to the corresponding base of the first. The base of each post thus holds the top of the other by the "purchase" which it has on it. The horizontal wire across the top holds them both.

Fig. 2 represents the trellis on a

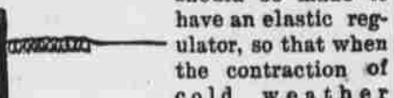

FIG. 2.

smaller scale, and shows how the whole is braced together. The wires are secured to the posts in the usual manner, and a part may simply pass through the posts. If required, the end post may be braced with wire to a short post or to the foot of a tree, all the others being already braced.

Fig. 3 shows how the vines may be

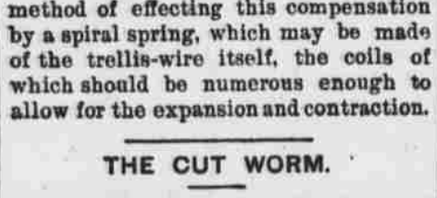

FIG. 3.

trained—by a sort of combination of the fan method and the Kniffen system. But any other mode may be adopted which the owner shall desire.

In order that the wires may always be held stiff and not slack, provision should be made to have an elastic regulator, so that when the contraction of cold weather changes to the slack wire of summer, the elasticity may keep the whole taut. Different contrivances may be used for this purpose, one of which is represented by Fig. 4, of an old and well-known self-adjusting method of effecting this compensation by a spiral spring, which may be made of the trellis-wire itself, the coils of which should be numerous enough to allow for the expansion and contraction.

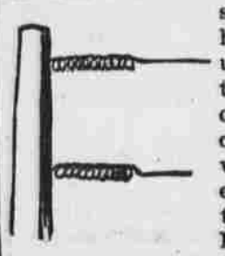

FIG. 4.

THE CUT WORM.

A Destructive Pest That Seems Possessed with the Spirit of Deviltry.

The cut worm, we need not say, is a destructive pest. There are several species of them, and they feed not only upon corn, but upon grasses and nearly all our cereal crops. They receive their name from their habit of cutting off the plant on which they feed. If, however, they would only cut what they eat we might bear with them. But seemingly possessed of a real spirit of deviltry, they cut off plant after plant apparently for the fun of the thing. They are not an imported insect. They have been here from the first knowledge that white men had of the continent. The birds serve us a good purpose in devouring the cut worm. Plow the land in early fall, and give the birds a chance. It is probable that whatever benefit comes from plowing in the fall in the direction of destroying the cut worm, is the result of giving the birds a chance at them, for it is said that the unprotected larvæ will stand a temperature of thirty degrees below zero. Hence there is not much hope of freezing them to death.

One writer advises that they be destroyed by digging them out by hand. Pretty tedious and difficult work, some will say. Well, this writer says not. He declares that it is by no means so tedious a procedure as would be thought at first, as by passing along the cornfield early in the morning the cut stalk will reveal the whereabouts of the night marauder, which, by digging around the stub, may soon be found and crushed. As this plan implies the loss of at least a single stalk to a larva it would be very well in planting to practice the advice of the poet: "Two for the blackbird, two for the crow; two for the cut worm, and four to grow." This advice will be all the more pertinent if the corn is to be planted after late spring-plowed greensward. This writer further says that if our farmers will heed the above, and give the go-by to all those quack remedies which obtain annually an unmerited place in our periodicals, such as salt, plaster, etc. (though all fertilizers which promote rapid growth are always to be commended as aids in the work of insect destruction), this cut-worm evil will soon assume less importance. The Rural, however, does not agree with him in his denunciation of salt. We believe salt to be a good thing.—Western Rural.

APRIL AND OCTOBER.

The Best Time for Cows to Calve—A Stock Raiser Gives His Views.

The calves of Holstein-Friesian cows are, according to my experience, twenty-five per cent. larger than those of any other breed, says a writer in the Breeder's Gazette. The weight of my pure-bred Holstein-Friesian calves has run from eighty to one hundred and twenty pounds, and I have heard of other breeders who had them in a few instances to weigh one hundred and forty pounds on the day of their birth. Having lost so many calves from heifers that were bred to calve the spring they were two years old, I some time since adopted the plan of holding them back six months. This brought a number of heifers to calve during the fall months, at which time it is the nature of cows to grow their calves at least twenty-five per cent. smaller in size and weight than at spring births. Since arranging to have heifers make their first births in the fall I have had no trouble nor losses, whereas with spring births I have not only lost many calves, but also lost two heifers that cost me $300 each. And what hurt me no less was that some of my brother breeders whom I had persuaded that the Holland cattle were the best dairy cattle in the world also lost in the same way and equally with me.

I had three heifers of the same age, sisters on the side of their sire, and equally well bred on the side of their dams. One of them I permitted to calve in the fall when she was two years old and she came through all right because she made a small calf. The second heifer attempted to give birth in the spring when she was thirty months old to a calf that was pressed to death in the pelvic cavity and I was even glad to have saved the mother. The calf weighed one hundred and twenty pounds. The third heifer calved in the fall when she was three years old and came through all right, of course. It takes, I am aware, more than a few isolated facts or even the experience of one man to make a general rule. But I think we may set it down that a fall-born calf will be smaller than a spring-born calf, all other circumstances being equal.

Much depends upon the age and condition of the female at breeding time. Virgil told us a long time ago that the female at breeding time should be thin in flesh but healthy in all her parts. We can feed the dam during pregnancy so as to produce more or less fetus growth, and the same foods will have a like influence that they would have if fed to the calf after its birth. I know of no period during a dairy cow's life-time that she should be made fat, but think it best to give them fat-producing foods only when they are in full milk flow, and as far as I can control their organism I would have them send most of the fat of their foods through their udders. I have seen both heifers and middle-aged cows injured in their milking qualities by being made and kept beef fat.

If I could choose the two months during which all my calves should be born they would be April and October. I live in latitude 36 degrees; further north I should think the spring calves ought to be later and the fall calves earlier. Further south the spring calves would best come in March and the fall calves in November. A cow that calves in the spring months will give more milk than if she calves in the fall, but for dairy purposes we want at least half of them to calve in the fall; and now I always give the heifers the preference of this time of calving. It is also a good plan to make the time between the first and second calving eighteen months, and to keep them giving milk all this time even though the quantity may be small part of the time. This fixes the milk-producing habit very permanently in their constitutions. If they have been bred quite young the first time they very frequently take a holiday of their own accord; and when they do they use the time for more growth toward normal maturity.

Storing Apples.

A mistake too often made in this connection is to place the apples in the cellar too early in the season. After continuous freezing weather sets in, no place is as good as a cellar for storing apples; but they should be kept in an open outbuilding after being barreled until such weather arrives. Indeed, apples often do well left entirely out of doors, protected only by boards so placed over the barrels as to shed rain. Apples may be subjected to some pretty cold weather in this way with impunity if the temperature is not so low as to bring about hard freezing.

Perhaps more apples rot through too early cellar confinement than suffer in condition from exposure. It is probable that the keeping of fruit mainly depends upon the temperature of the room, whether it is a cellar or a place above ground. A temperature just above freezing is supposed to be the most favorable. Dryness has been considered essential if fruit is to be long preserved, but there is a question about this; even moisture, when it tends to reduce the temperature and keep it near the freezing point without reaching it, may help to arrest decay.—The Household.

It is not the number of the acres that a man skims over that makes him either a large or successful farmer. It is what he makes net above cost of production for his own toil and interest on the capital invested.—Hoard's Dairyman.

It often pays to change seed, even in the garden.

HOME HINTS AND HELPS.

—If the hands are rubbed on a stick of celery after peeling onions the smell will be entirely removed.

—To make a nice dressing for cabbage stir the yelks of two eggs, well beaten, into a teacupful of hot vinegar after it has been removed from the fire. Add to this two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, a little mustard and half a cupful of cream.

—Very many kinds of home-made trimmings are both beautiful and serviceable, the strong argument against them being that they are so beautiful and the work so very fascinating that women are strongly inclined to carry it to great excess, to make a perfect mania of it, to the neglect of reading and rest. —Household.

—Ivory handle of umbrella, parasol or cane may, the Scientific American says, be cleaned to look like new "by rubbing with finely-ground pumice-stone and water, and wash, and while still moist expose to sun in a glass vessel. Use a clean pickle or preserve jar. Do not expose directly to the sun, or it will crack."

—To Seed Raisins.—Take one cupful of raisins at a time, put them in a bowl and pour boiling water over them; let stand a moment, then proceed as usual to remove the seeds, which will easily drop out of the raisins perfectly clean, without sticking to the fingers in the usual way. It saves time and labor, and you do not waste a particle of the raisin.—Yankee Blade.

—Excellent syrup that will pass for maple can be made of three and a half pounds of granulated sugar and a quart of water; boil gently until it thickens, the time for boiling is uncertain, but test it by setting off the fire; if a skin of hardened sugar does not make on the surface it is boiled to the right point. Then add half a quart of maple syrup to flavor. This makes two quarts and a pint of good syrup.

—Brown linen may be washed and come out of the ordeal with a very fresh appearance by using a tea made from dry hay instead of soap suds for cleansing it. It should be washed before it gets very badly soiled, however. If it is desired to stiffen it, use a little white glue, dissolved and stirred into the rinsing water, or gum arabic. In fact, these are generally better than starch to stiffen fine colored cottons or linens. Starch is apt to show unsightly lumps or blotches, especially on black or dark goods.—The Housekeeper.

—Dust-Cloth Bag.—When tastefully made these articles are by no means to be despised as ornaments. A very pretty one is made of ticking, the stripes being worked with fancy stitches done in different colors. Cut the material for the bag long enough so that you may have a deep, pointed lap after the bag is made; then draw the lap through a brass ring, to which it must be tacked firmly. Decorate the bottom of the bag with metal ornaments and place similar ones upon the point and each corner of the lap. The duster may be made of soft silk, or cheese-cloth buttonholed with some pretty shade of worsted or silk.—Toledo Blade.

TROUBLE IN THE COLONY.

Sweet-Winged Peace Had a Hard Time to Assert Her Sway.

There was "bad blood" between them, for the whites of the eyes of both of them showed plainly. Their faces were not pale, for nature had not made them that way. They were dark—black, one might say with all frankness. There was a mingled expression of contempt, disgust and pity on each ebony face. Finally one of them said:

"Wha' fo' yo' go ter tell Miss Sadie I ain' no gen'l'm'n? Yo' ain' no gen'l'm'n, ter talk lack dat."

"Don' yo' say I ain' no gen'l'm'n, boy. Yo' ain' nuthin' more 'n a chile."

"I show yo' ef I'm boy, yo' sinner, ef yo' talk like dat."

"Don' yo' banter me, Andy Mo'se; I ain' standin' no foolin' dis day."

"I ain' sceered no man lack yo.' Fer fi' cents I go 'n smash yo' ugly face, yo' rascal."

"Don' yo' call me no teef."

"I ain' call yo' no teef. I call yo' rascal."

"Yo' ain' no cause ter call me teef."

"Rascal, I call yo', Mistah Mo'se."

"No gen'l'm'n call 'nother teef 'thout he pay de cost."

'Wha' yer go'n' do ef I call yo' teef?"

"I call you' nother 'n tell yo' yo' ain' no gen'l'm'n."

"Don' yo' call me teef." Shore's my name Abe Jackson, I go'n' hurt yo', man.'

"Yo' can' hurt me—yo' nuthin but boy."

"Ef you don' clos' yo' mouf da's go'n' be trubble. Now, I wa'n you; da's go'n' be trubble."

"Ain' lackely be trubble foh me."

"I'm dat mad I could almost strack yo', boy."

"You strack me!"

"I strack yo', suah."

"Yo' ain' got no cause ter call me teef."

"Yo' ain' got no cause ter call me no gen'l'm'n."

"I ain't call yo' no gen'l'm'n."

"Den, I ain't call yo' no teef."

"I axceps yo' 'pology, Mistah Mo'se."

"I axceps yo' 'xplanation, Mistah Jackson."

"I tol' dat brack Andy yo' ain' said dat 'bout me."

"Yo' done 'jes right, Mistah Jackson."

"I go'n' ter call him ter reck'nin'."

"Dat's right; he ain' no good, dat Andy."

"Yo' health, Mistah Jackson."

"Yo' heath fust, Mistah Mo'se."—N. Y. Tribune.